

## The Progressive Farmer.

L. L. POLK, - - - EDITOR.  
Raleigh, N. C.—SUBSCRIPTION—  
\$2.00 FOR ONE YEAR. \$1.00 FOR 6 MONTHS.  
POST-PAID.  
Invariably in Advance.  
Special and Liberal Rates to Clubs.

Subscribers will be notified two weeks before their time expires, and if they do not renew, the paper will stop promptly.

Active agents wanted in every county, city, town and village in the State. Write for terms.

Money at our risk, if sent by registered letter or money order.

Advertising Rates quoted on application.

On all business matters relating to the paper, Address

PROGRESSIVE FARMER, Raleigh, N. C.

To Correspondents:

Write all communications, designed for publication, on one side of the paper only.

We want intelligent correspondents in every county in the State. We want facts of value, results accomplished of value, experiences of value, plainly and briefly told. One solid, demonstrated fact, is worth a thousand theories.

Address all communications to  
THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, Raleigh, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., JAN. 19, 1888.

[This paper entered as second-class matter at the Post Office in Raleigh, N. C.]

The Progressive Farmer is the Official Organ of the N. C. Farmers' Association and N. C. State Farmers' Alliance.

## PLEASE NOTICE.

In writing to this office to change the address of a paper, our subscribers will do us a favor by stating the office at which the paper is received, as well as the one to which it is desired to be sent. Failure to do this puts us to a great deal of trouble and the necessity of going through a long list of names, involving not only much work, but much loss of time, when time is valuable.

## SUBSCRIBERS, READ THIS.

Is there a Cross Mark on the margin of your paper? We adopt this as the simplest and easiest method of informing our patrons that their terms of subscription have expired, and that the paper will be stopped if we do not hear from you. So if you see the Cross Mark, let us hear from you.

## THE N. C. FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

We yield our editorial space this week to the report of the proceedings of the Farmers' Association held in Greensboro last week. We do so cheerfully, since we feel that we could present nothing which would be so acceptable to our readers. There is a nervous restlessness in the public mind—there is deep anxiety among the farmers of the country as to their future, and any assemblage which has in view the improvement of their condition is regarded with peculiar interest. We shall notice the action of the Association on several of the more important subjects which engaged its attention in future issues of this paper.

It was a strong, substantial, conservative body, and its bearing and deportment would have done honor to any deliberative body. All sections of our State were represented, except the extreme northeast. The ax-grinder, the wiry politician and dead-beats generally, were conspicuous for their absence.

We ask our readers to study carefully the action of the Association on several questions of vital importance to our people and to our State, as expressed in the resolutions adopted, and give us your views. If you could not attend the Association, you can have a much larger audience through our columns. If we gain anything through legislation or through the action of political parties, we must agitate. Farmers must write more for and through their paper, if they would arouse or enlighten public opinion. On Wednesday evening, Dr. K. P. Battle delivered a well digested and interesting address on North Carolina. On Thursday evening, President Crowell, of Trinity College, delivered a most practical address on "Mind in Work," and President Moore, of Guilford College, gave a most entertaining and profitable lecture on "The Central Science, or Practical Righteousness."

The members of the city press, the Tobacco Association, and the citizens generally, vied with each other in generous kindness and courteous attentions, which were warmly appreciated by the Association, and it is gratifying to know that the occasion afforded mutual pleasure to both the Association and to the good people of the City of Flowers, and we shall refer to this meeting from time to time, but for the present, editorials, communications, Alliance matters and everything, gives way to the Association.

## THE N. C. FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Jan. 11, '88.

The Association assembled in Benbow Hall and was called to order promptly at 11 o'clock a. m. by President Elias Carr, and was led in prayer by Rev. Mr. Wood. The Secretary, Mr. B. F. Hester, of Oxford, being detained at home by sickness, Mr. D. M. Payne, of Randolph, was made Secretary pro tem and Mr. F. S. Neal, of Mecklenburg, Assistant. President Carr then addressed the Association as follows:

Mr. Carr Said: Our Association may be congratulated on this, the initial year of its existence. Scarcely twelve months has passed since its formation and yet the beneficial results are apparent on every hand. The interest manifested by farmers, all over the State, to organize is gratifying and encouraging. I am fully impressed with the correctness and importance of perfect organization—without it we are but hewers of wood and drawers of water for all mankind. Hence the primal teachings of our Association, the complete and thorough organization of the agricultural interest, cannot be too emphatically re-affirmed. It is gratifying to report that there have been organized throughout the State within the past year over 400 agricultural clubs, 254 Farmers' Alliances, in 15 counties only, and that that sturdy and conservative old body the patrons of Husbandry have added 1500 new members to their roll.

Your committees to whom were entrusted the presentation of your resolutions to the last legislature worked assiduously, were carefully heard, and I am happy to report in the main successful. To the working body of those committees, the gentlemen who remained at the capital the thanks of this Association are due. The passage of the Agricultural and Mechanical College Bill was a long stride in the right direction. Our languishing agriculture demands trained, skilled followers. There is increasing need for wider intelligence and education on the part of the farmers. In the past it has been comparatively easy to make a livelihood by farming. This is becoming less true. There is a narrowed profit. There is more intense competition. Our systems of farming are becoming more complex. A wider intelligence, more knowledge of the business in general, and of this especial business in particular, will be essential to the successful farmer of the future. There is much more general recognition of the value of special education in schools for those designed to engage in many other pursuits. There will be increased appreciation of agricultural schools.

The agricultural press and organizations are doing more than ever before and are being appreciated. But, as a class, farmers are conservative. There is need for example and precept, to induce the adoption of better methods, rather than captious and unreasonable criticism. Let us give to our college and our Agricultural Department, a most cordial support; and impress upon our young men that the welfare of the State will largely depend upon the prosperity of its farmers; that the prosperity of the farmer will largely depend upon their intelligence and education; that any useful knowledge will help any man, and that knowledge relating especially to his calling will be doubly useful.

While upon this subject of agricultural education just a word about.

## FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

There is something wonderfully fascinating about these new institutions. If you can once get the farmer to attend he will need no persuasion a second time. It produces thought and teaches him that he must not measure the whole world by that little piece of ground that lies between his fences, that there are other men that know a thing or two as well as himself. By its aid he can keep up with the improvements that are made, the new ideas evolved by experience, the new ways, the new wants of the present age and reap the fruits of his calling, to a liberal share of which he is justly entitled. And if he is so perverse as not to attend the Institute let it go to him. Let it be the duty of every farmers' organization throughout the State to see that every county, yea, every township if necessary, has its Institutes annually. And let the aspirant for legislative honors know, during the approaching campaign, that an appropriation will be asked for to aid this educational movement of the farmer, this 70 per cent. of our population, the tax-

payers, the only class that are required to pay double taxes. Yea, sometimes treble for the benefit of the monopolist through the iniquitous protective tariff system.

One of the boldest and most audacious feats of the arch-protectionist and monopolist is the complete capture of the so-called National Farmers Congress at Chicago. One, Mr. Aramidon, an extensive woolen manufacturer of New York, and a Mr. Dudley of New Jersey together with others got themselves appointed as delegates and attended the Congress loaded and primed with protectionist ammunition, and determined to give, if possible, to the public, under cover of the name by which the Congress is known, the erroneous impressions that the farmers of these United States are in favor of a protective tariff. They succeeded but too well as will be seen by reference to the Tariff League Bulletin a copy of which I have here. These two gentlemen named were not only protectionists but one is President and the other Vice-President of that high sounding order. The American Protective Tariff League—wolves for our shepherds! Farmers look to your flocks!

The claim that the protective system is a benefit to labor or that its repeal would degrade American laborers to the level of the pauper labor of Europe in the veriest bosh as evidenced by the removal of the duties on quinine. A few years ago there were only three manufacturers of quinine in the United States. They had completely monopolized the business and were so effectually protected in their monopoly, that they throttled all domestic competition and drove off foreign interference with the aid of Government. A move was at last made to remove the heavy duties and lower the price of this necessary of life to the poor. Answer was made by the protectionist, that foreigners would drive out our domestic manufacture entirely, establish a monopoly and put the price to \$10 per ounce, the price being then \$5. The tariff was removed; the price declined till now it can be had at retail at 75c per ounce, other manufacturers have sprung up and as to the degradation of the labor employed by these companies I would respectfully refer you to the labor statistician. I would suggest that a most fitting disposition of the tariff question by the association would be an endorsement of President Cleveland's most excellent message upon the subject. Let us remind our delegation in Congress that we shall continue to insist upon our rights to a voice in the executive branch of the Government and request them to use their best effort to perfect and further the passage of the Hatch bill.

On motion, a committee on credentials was appointed as follows: D. McN. McKay, of Harnett; H. A. Blackwelder, of Cabarrus; T. J. Redding, of Randolph; J. D. Allen, of Wake; and Dr. J. E. Person, of Wayne.

The committee examined the credentials and reported one hundred and forty-one delegates present, representing thirty-four counties. (This number was augmented by the arrival of about seventy additional delegates during the session.)

The President announced that a quorum was present.

L. L. Polk moved that the annual election of officers of this Association be made the special order for tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. Adopted.

On motion of C. McDonald, of Cabarrus, the representatives of the press of Greensboro, and others who may be present, were invited to a seat at the reporter's desk.

Mr. David F. Caldwell, of Greensboro, appeared upon the rostrum and on behalf of the citizens and the authorities of the city and on behalf of the citizens of Guilford county, tendered a hearty and cordial welcome to the Association, and L. L. Polk was designated by the President to respond to the address.

The President announced the following as the standing committees:

On Miscellaneous Subjects.—A. McIver, of Orange; J. A. Wilson, Mecklenburg; W. H. Worth, Lenoir; J. W. Robinson, Cabarrus; D. McN. McKay, Harnett.

Commercial Fertilizers.—C. McDonald, Cabarrus; D. D. McIntire, Richmond; Jonathan Evans, Cumberland; Dr. R. P. Chamblee, Wake; Dr. A. A. Maynard, Anson.

Immigration.—J. W. Galloway, Rockingham; W. Cox, Moore; A. B.

Norris, Wake; W. H. Snow, Guilford; Hobson, Rowan.

Industrial Education.—Gen. R. Barringer, Mecklenburg; H. E. Norris, Wake; A. Graves, Caswell; G. W. Lawrence, Cumberland; J. S. Cox, Randolph.

Composting and Home-Made Fertilizers.—Dr. A. B. Nobles, Edgecombe; J. F. Noble, Jones; F. S. Neal, Mecklenburg; L. A. Wilkins, Granville; A. W. Bevil, Forsyth.

Drainage, Rotation of Crops, Grain, Grass and Stock.—J. P. Kerr, Alamance; W. G. Barbee, Guilford; John Dorsett, Randolph; B. F. Ashcraft, Union; R. P. Reinhardt, Catawba.

State Department of Agriculture.—Thaddeus Ivey, Robeson; T. B. Lindsay, Rockingham; Anson Parker, Randolph; J. S. Ragsdale, Guilford; D. D. McIntire, Richmond.

Public Roads.—S. B. Alexander, Mecklenburg; J. M. Hines, Richmond; J. W. Jones, Wake; W. P. Wharton, Guilford; Henry Fries, Forsyth.

On motion, the Association adjourned to 2:30 o'clock p. m.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

Jan. 11, 1888.

The Association was called to order by the President, and the following resolution was introduced by L. L. Polk:

Resolved, That we will cheerfully encourage and support a liberal policy for the promotion of industrial progress and development in our State, and for the diffusion of a more practical intelligence among the farmers of our State, and to that end we most heartily endorse the establishment of our Agricultural and Mechanical College.

On motion, the rules were suspended for the immediate consideration of the resolution. Gen. R. Barringer, W. S. Primrose, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and others, made excellent speeches on the subject of industrial education, and on motion of C. McDonald, the resolution was adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

Mr. H. E. Norris, of Wake, introduced the following in regard to the homestead law:

Resolution offered by H. E. Norris, of Wake:

WHEREAS, The Farmers' Association of North Carolina now in session at Greensboro, N. C., recognizing that one of the greatest grievances and drawbacks to the farmers of North Carolina is what is known as the mortgage and crop lien system, which is the child and offspring of the present homestead law, and said Association desiring to take such action as may bring about a repeal of the same,

Resolved, That the Legislature of 1888-89 for the State of North Carolina is requested to pass a bill submitting to the people of North Carolina the question as to whether or not the Constitution of North Carolina shall be amended so as to repeal said homestead and exemption laws.

Resolved 2, That a copy of these resolutions be sent by the Secretary of this Association to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate with request to present the same to the respective bodies as soon as said session of the Legislature is regularly organized.

Referred to committee on homestead law.

L. L. Polk introduced the following, which was referred to the committee on homesteads, liens and mortgages:

WHEREAS, Our present law relating to homestead and personal property exemptions in North Carolina is pregnant with evil in its practical operations and tendencies, has brought about the oppressive, usurious and ruinous system of liens and mortgages, destroys credit, places men of moderate means in a condition but little removed from slavery, promotes dishonesty, cripples energy and retards progress, therefore we the farmers of North Carolina do

Resolve, That we favor such modification of said law as shall ultimately do away with the lien and mortgage system and restore to the debtor class the only true, equitable and just basis of credit—honesty, integrity and industry.

Dr. D. Reid Parker, of Randolph, introduced the following, which was referred to the committee on immigration:

Resolved, That we as representatives

of the farmers of North Carolina, and as conservative, well-wishing citizens of the Republic, having in view the good of our land, and the laws and institutions of the same, do herewith heartily urge upon the present Congress, and particularly upon our own immediate representatives, the necessity of placing prudent restrictions upon the immigration of foreigners to the United States.

On motion, the Association adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

BENBOW HALL, Jan. 12, '88.

The association was called to order by the President promptly on time, and was led in prayer by Rev. Dr. Smith, of Greensboro.

Gen. Barringer, Chairman of the committee on industrial education, submitted the following report:

The committee on Industrial Education beg leave to report:

That the action of the convention yesterday would seem to relieve your committee of all necessity for any extended explanation or defense on the important subject entrusted to their care.

The General Assembly of the State has, by several successive acts, fully recognized the principle, the policy and the importance of Industrial education and training. It has already provided the ways and means for the "College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts" at the capital of the State in the city of Raleigh.

After much delay and difficulty the work on the main building and grounds has actually begun. The whole question, mean time, has undergone earnest discussion by the public. So that, when on yesterday Col. L. L. Polk introduced in this convention, resolutions strongly endorsing this action and urging a liberal policy in the encouragement and support of the "College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts" and "all practical education," the measure was at once taken up, and, after full and able debate, his resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted by a rising vote of the members. Not a dissent was heard, and the subsequent discussion indicated all opposition at an end.

The committee congratulates the farmers, the mechanics, the artisans, the skilled and common laborers of the State, all alike, and, in fact, every class of our people on this auspicious result. It is the first marked advance step in the great work of mental, manual and moral development, each combined in a full and rounded education for our struggling masses.

It only remains for your committee to urge the members of this imposing assembly of agriculturists, when they return to their several homes and sections, to bring to the attention of their fellow-citizens, in every way possible, this whole matter of "Industrial Education," especially in order to its early introduction in other schools and colleges. This should be done without party or political rancor, but rather by precept and example in the strengthening of the ties of farm life and home influence, and especially by industrial energy and enterprise. And this, in turn, can best be done by the simple process of improving the farm, beautifying the home, getting up domestic attractions, and reading and studying agricultural and other industrial books and journals. And to this end, they should organize farmers' institutes, neighborhood clubs or other local associations, so as to bring into play and action all of the ordinary means and methods at hand for the instruction of the young, the help and improvement of the poor and needy, the upbuilding of farm fortunes, the grandeur of this vast agricultural State, the cause of good order, the honor of religion, and the glory of Almighty God.

Respectfully submitted and signed,

RUFUS BARRINGER, Chmn.  
AZARIAH GRAVES,  
G. W. LAWRENCE,  
H. E. NORRIS,  
J. S. COX, Committee.

Jan. 12, '88.

On motion of Dr. A. B. Nobles, the report was adopted unanimously.

A. McIver, Chairman of committee on miscellaneous subjects, submitted the following report:

## DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

That we reaffirm the principle heretofore declared by this Association, that the interests of the farmer and of the laborer are identical, and that we make common cause with all laborers everywhere in securing for them and ourselves a just recompense for labor and all the rights and privileges of American citizens.

2. To give dignity to labor, and to honor the hand that holds the plow, we